THE DAILY STRAING TELECRAPH TRIPLE SHEET, PRINCE LATERDAY, NOVIMBER 24, 1806.

read a few many party where he conserved a read duration makes but the second of burners and another product of

KIDNEYS

The atoneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the lom surrounded by int, and consisting of three parts, viz :- The America, the Interior and the

The anterior absorbs Interior consists of tissues of veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine, and con ver it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also serminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The prefers are connected with the bladder

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tis sues, divided into parts, viz. :-The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability to retain. This trequently occurs in

To cure these effections we must bring into action he muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Propsy may

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; rt becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Heimbold's highly concentrated combound Extract o. Buchn is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases or the bredder, kidneys, gravel, deopsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we baxe arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase et color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the la'e Dr. Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and is taken by

WOMEN AND CHILDREN. Directions for use and diet accompany

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 25, 1857

B. T. BELMBOLD, Druggist :--Dear Sir:-I have been a sufferer for upwards or

twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief. Having seen your preparations extensively adver-

tised. I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well. and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent com bination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I conciuded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the ben-ficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my Improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure. knowing that twould be or greater value to you and and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR ' VE MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW POR TIMER MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID. Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may

require its use in such affections. M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement reiers to the tollowing gentlement:

Hon. WILLIAM BIVLER, ex-Governor Penna.

Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Phitadelphia.

Hon. J. C. KNOX. Judge, Phitadelphia.

Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Phitadelphia.

Hon. D. B. PORUER, ex-Governor, Fenna.

Mon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, U. S. Court.

Bon. G. W. WOOD WARD. Judge Polladelphia.

Hon. W. A. PORTER, Phitadelphia.

Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.

Hon. F. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington.

And Many others, If necessary should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he

nd many others, if necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Ware house, No. 594 BROADWAY.

Metropelitan Hotel, New York,

TO THE CAMPBELL STREET, THE PERSON No. 104 S TENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

WASHINGTON.

The French Troops in Mexico-Napoleon's Delay in Withdrawing Them the Subject of a Special Cabinet Session-General Grant Participating in the Discussion -Further Developments in the Cotton

Frauds, Etc.

The French Troops in Mexico. Washington, November 23 .- It is intimated in official circles that the French Government has declared its purpose not to abide by the arrangement concluded between Mr. Seward and M. Drouyn de Lhuys for the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico. Under that arrangement the first detachment of those troops were to have embarked for home during the present month, but as yet no preparations for such an embarkation have been made, and it is even asserted that Napoleon has positively notified our Government that he cannot effect the withdrawal until spring, when he promises to make a thorough and complete job of it and take all away at once; but, inasmuch as in making the proposition at this late day ne for eits the plighted word of his Government to remove one detachment this month, our Government is not disposed to put much confidence in his further promises. There is reason to be lieve that this subject was made the occasion for a special Cabinet meeting yesterday after-noon, and was continued at the regular meet-

not transpired; but the fact of General Grant being called in to participate in the discussion gives a warlike character to the affair.

ing to-day, when General Grant was present by invitation. What conclusion was arrived at has

The Arrest of Ortega. The arrest of Ortega by Sheridan turns out to have been a voluntary act, but one that has since been assumed and approved by our Government. Official despatches have been received from which it appears that Ortega is supported in Mexico only by a small clique of French and British merchants, the native population, with singular unanimity, adhering to Juarez. Those who favored Ortega's contemplated coup Tetat were all former adherents of Maximilian. Their object was to control the considerable trade of that region—estimated at upwards of twelve millions of dollars anoually—and prevent its being monopolized by American merchants, Since the arrest affairs have assumed a tranquil and eminently satisfactory shape along the Rio

The "Alabama" Claims.

The Government has received no positive information from England of the determination of the British Cabmet in relation to the Aiabama claims, nor has any congruence or denial of the statements imputed by the cable to have been made by Lord Stanley in the matter been

received. The President's Annual Message. The statement comes from good authority that

the President's Message is rapidly approaching completion; that it has been read to the Cabinet during the sessions of yesterday and to day, but that it will not be placed in the hands of the printer before the beginning of next week. Judging from the frequency with which the forthcoming Message is discussed and speculated upon by the prominent politicians here, it will be looked for by the country generally with no ordinary degree of interest. During the preparation of this document, the President has conclude especially careful to indicate by no wors to course of action he has conclude suggest to Congress on the vitals in portant questions of which it transcripts there are those whose frequent course. and interviews with Mr. Johnson en on the great questions at issue, and the self-mates, predicated on the views reconly expressed by the President, substantiate the inc cations previously given that he does not favor the Constitutional amendment, for the reason that it is not only antagonistic to the Constitu-tion itself, but totally inadequate for the adjust of the momentous political difference now before the country. Yet there are many reasons for believing that the impending Mes sage is pervaded by a spirit conclustory to the radical element in the Republican party, and that it manifests in a pointed manner an anxiety on the part of the President to secure concert of action between the executive and legislative branches of the Administration.

The Investigations of the Retrenchment

Committee. The Retrenchment Committee met to-day at 12 o'clock, and were busity engaged in examining witnesses in regard to the cotton frauds. These frauds are gaily assuming a prodigious charac The report of the Committee in relation to them will be of a very interesting nature, show ing as it will the stupendons character of these The Committee meet again to-morrow. -N. Y. Heraid.

THE FRENCH MISSION.

Departure of General Bix for France-His Leave-Taking of the Naval Office. On yesterday General Dix took leave of the

attaches of the Naval Office, previous to his departure for France to-day. Mr. Franklin, special Deputy Naval Officer, addressed the General in appropriate remarks, in which he expressed, on behalf of himself and associates regret at their having to part Franklin alluded to the past ser-of the General in complimentary Mr. Franklin alluded to the past services of the General in comprimentary terms, and expressed his confidence that in the new field of his labors he would uphold the honor and dignity of the republic in a manner betitting a citizen of the United States. The speaker then concluded by bidding farewell, and hoping that health, prosperity, and happiness would be vouchsated to the General, and that he would in good time return to the country to General Dix responded to the address

stating that he received with great sensibility the kind expressions with which he had been greeted on the occasion of their approaching separation. He would not part without bearing testimony to the fidelity, efficiency, and alacrity with which all connected with the office had discharged their duties during his short connection with them. The Connect then with them tion with them. The General then concluded by returning his thanks for the kind wishes which had been tendered to him, and gave his assurance that they were fully reciprocated his part.—New York Herald,

The Lumber Trade of Maine—Its Value this Year Over Sincteen Milkons. BANGOR November 28 —The lumber manufacture of this State for the year about closing includes six hundred millions of feet, besides several millions from the mills not yet reported.

The value of the whole is estimated at about \$19 000,000. In addition to the above, there is the Aroosteok region and the line of the Graud Trunk hallway, which will materially increase both the quantity and value above named.

Mayoralty Komination - Acquittal of a Bank Tetter. Boston, November 23.—The Democrats of Porta-month have nominated Frank Jones Brower as their candidate for the mayorality at the next Lucius H. Tennev, the first teller of the National Bank at Groonield, and who was charged with having stolen a large amount of bonds from the bank, has been acquitted.

More Gold from Europe BOSTON, November 22.—The Cunard steamer africe, from Liverpool, has £50,000 in gold on her

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

Latest by Cables and Steamers.

An Outbreak in Spain Imminent.

Abdication of the Queen Talked Of.

FENIANS ARRESTED AT LIMERICK.

Extensive Scizure of Arms

Eten Etc., Bte., Etc., Etc.

Expected Abdication of the Queen. Paris, November 23 - Popular outbreaks against the Government of Spain are likely to occur at any moment. There are vague ramors that the Queen will applicate to arrest the threatened storm.

[TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS]

SPAIN.

ITALY. Appointment of a New Foreign Minister Expected. FLORENCE, November 23 .- It is reported authentically that Ratazzi will succeed the Baron Ricasoli

IRELAND.

in the Foreign Office.

Selzure of Arms and Arrest of Feniaus. LONDON, November 23 .- A number of persons accused of Femanism have been arrested at Limerick, and large quantities of pikes and other arms have been serzed by the authorities.

PRUSSIA. Sale of the Cologue Railroad. REELIS, November 23. - The Chambers have agreed in censuring the Government for the sa c of the Cologne Enihond without their sauction.

RUSSIA.

Success of the New Loan in Loudon. London. November 22 - The new Russian loan for seventy milion floring has already met with great success, one third of the amount having been aiready taken, with a certain prospect that the whole will be placed.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL, November 23—Evening.—The Cotton Market is unchanged. Provisions are also unchanged. Lard is lending downward. LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Los Don, November 23-Evening. The Mongarkel was suphtly easier, and Consols cosed at The set of the are the closing prices for America under the Latiroad shares, 50; Hitnoss Central L. B. Pive-twenties, 70;.

box, Novembre 22 —American Five-twenty were higner before official hours to-day, sales ing made at 701. Sub-equen ly there were trans actions reported at 702, and even a fraction higher, on short time The German markets to-day are reported unal-

THE COTTON MARKET. LIVERPOOL, November 22.—There has been a greater degree of animation in the market for cotton to-day, and at one time an advance of is, 16d ald was paid tor desirable parcels. This brought mid-ding uplands up to about 14 d, but, as a general thing, the official quotations of the day stood at about the rates of yesterday. The business reached

13,000-bales, Liverpool, November 22, noon. — During the week the cotion market has been rather dull, but steady, at 14d. for Midding Uplands Transactions were not very heavy, and the sales for the week do not foot up over 65,000 bales

not root up over 65,000 aces

1 o day the market shows some improvement, and
prices have an advancing tendency. Middling
Upands are quoted this morning at 141, and the
sales to day promise to reach 15,000 bales.
LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, November 23, noon.—Breaustuffs continue to advance, and the market to-day is sull firmer. Corn

THE POPE

Mr. Gladstone's Mission to Rome. From the London Shipping Gazette, November 10.

The Courser Raliano devotes a portion of its space to the so ution of the question which so many of our country men are asking with respect to the doings of Mr. Gladstone in Rome. According to the informa-tion of that journal, Mr. Gladstone introduced polirice towards the close of his interview with the Pope. His Holiness complained of the austrian Government, though he admitted that recent events in Germany had put it out of the power of that nation to defend the Holy See. Mr. Gladstone con-Legion-a blessing which the Pope appears to have received with remarkable equanimity. He replied to these congratulations with an expression of trust rather in celestial than in earthly legions, and dropped the subject. With reference to italy and the negotiations said to be in course of arrangement the Pope said he "knew no hing." All that I the negotiations said to be in course of arrangement the Pope said he "knew no hing. * * 4ll that I know is, that in dying I shall not leave entire to my successor the sacred and inviolable inheritance of St. Peter." Of Ireland he spoke in terms of warm affection, and commended the country to the care of his guest. Then, souling, the said:—"If one of these days I should have to leave Rome, although Ireland is far from the centre of Christianity. I should not object, pernaps, to choose it for my domicile. Maita, a place about entirely mercantile, now that the revolutionaries accuse my poor priesse of simony, would not have my sympatalee." If does not appear that Mr. Gladstone made any promise or offered any inducements. stone made any promise or offered any inducements to his Holiness to change his plans, or to select any of the British possessions as his residence, in case it should be necessary to quit Rome FRANCE.

The Health of the Emperor.

Paris (November 8) Correspondence London Times. The review held on Monday by the Emperor was as much for the purpose of showing how unfounded were the reports current in Paris since his teturn from Biarritz (that he could not sit on horseback, and has not done so since his illness at Vichy) as for anything else. Pressure of business, much mental anxietz caused by the turn affairs had taken in Germany, and does vexation at the manner in in Germany, and deep vexation at the manner in which M. Bismark trified with him, as well tridisposition, prevented his Majesty which M. Bismark trified with him, as well as indisposition, prevented his Majesty arom appearing at the camp at Chalons, and distributing on the 15th or August the decorations usually given in honor of that imperial fele on the breaking up of the camp. On that occasion the Emperor was represented by Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, and the men and officers did not lose their rewards in consequence of his absence. No decorations, I believe, were given at the review on Monday. There is one tact, however, relating to this review which would la ve, were given at the review on Monday. There is one tact, however, relating to this review which would inrmah an additional illustration to Dr. Whately's "Historic Doubta." The Moniteur, aware of the anxiety of the public as to the Emperor's being able to sit his horse, positively says that his Majesty rode with the Empress and Prince Imperial from St. Cloud to the Bois de Boulogne, where the review was held; the other papers mention that he arrived close to the ground in an open carriage, and only then got on horseback. Several persons professing to be eye-witnesses corroborate the official journal; several persons, also professing to be eye-witnesses, corroborate the other papers. I was not at St. Cloud when the Emperor set out, so that on this particular point I cannot speak as an eye-witness. But what I can affirm is, that his Majesty was on herseback during the review, and

the Empress and the Frince imperial. It is admitted on all hands that he returned to St. Cloud, not on horseback, but in an open carriage. Then, again, opinions differ as to the Emperor's appeara "re: some (eye witnesses, of course) say that he I oked fatigued, haggard, and, indeed, anything but well: others that he was quite blooming. The truth here lies, as it often does, between extrames. I thought the Emperor looking, not ill, nor haggard, nor "blooming." but pretty much as he usually looks. For the rest the movements were executed in masterly style by the troops, and the charge of the brigade of cavalry of the guard and of the corps d'armee, which concluded the review, excited general admiration and applause. The Emperor expressed his great satisfaction to Marchal Regnaud de St. Jean d'angely at the Emveror expressed his great satisfaction to Mari hal Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely at the fire appearance of the men, and the precision and regularity of their movements. The day was fine, and a vast number of people were on the ground.

From Cincinnati. CINCHNATI November 24 - The Central Pacific Railroad excursionists arrived nore this morning, and will leave for the East on Monday. The Champer of Commerce yesterday appointed a committee to receive the excursionists and show them the various points of interest in the city.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTERS MONROE, November 24.—The schooner R. J. Paimer, from Turks' Island, arrived here this morning, with a cargo of salt. She aways

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, November 24.—Cotton firm but very dull at 331235 c. Flour quiet and advanced 15.; sales of 4500 bols. State at 48 10@11 75; Ohio. 819 75 @13 50; Western 89 15@12 40; Southern. 811 80@16 75. Wheat 1@2c lower; sales of 7000 bushels. Corn advanced 1@2c; sales of 76,000 bushels Western at \$120@128; Southern Corn. \$1.27. Oats firmer; sales of 28,000 bushels Western at 62@52 c. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard quiet. Whisky cull BALTIMORR, November 24.—Flour dull; low grades very heavy Wheat very dull; red \$2.95@365. Corn dulf; new white 95@36c.; new yellow 34@36c. Oats heavy; sales at 54@55c. Provisions are neglected and nominal in price. Seeds steady; Clover \$9 123@350. Coffee quiet; Rio steady. Sugar steady. Whisky dull; Western \$2.37@228 in bond; Pennsylvama \$2.28@2.30, free.

Fire-Crackers to be Tabooed-Monument to the Soldiers-Government Machine Shops to be Erected.

Boston, November 28. -It is understood that the City Council will send in a petition to the next Legislature for the passage of a law prohibiting the use of fire-crackers on all holiday occasions. Both branch s of the Common Council have agreed to call for contracts for the erect on of a monument on the Common to the memory of deceased soldiers.

Intelligence has been received of the purpose of the general Government to commence the erection of machine shops on Sead 's Island, Portsmouth Harbor, which was recently purchases as an addi-tion to the Kit'ery Navy Yard. The erection of these buildings will furnish employment to five nundred workmen during the coming year.

Steam Between Boston and Liverpool—The "Old South" Meeting.

Boston, November 23—The steamship Ontario, the pioneer vessel of the New Boston and Liverpool line, is to be launched at Newburyport to morrow.

The sixteenth anniversary of the Old South daily morning prayer-meetings was held to day, and, from the annual report, which was read, it appears that no less than five thousand meetings have been held since they were first established.

A State commission on hours of labor have been diligently at work for some time pas in the principal cities and large manufacturing towns on the State, gathering information in relation to various branches of labor. Their recommendations will be made public in due time.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday. November 24, 1866.

was rather more disposition to operat in Stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Government bonds were in better demand. Old 5-20s sold at 10s, an advance of 47 August 7:30s at 1054, an advance of 4: and July do., at 1044, an advance of \$. 99½ was bid for 10-40s, and 1124 for 6s of 1881. City loans were unchanged. The new issue

sold at 1021, and old do, at 99. Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 56 | @564, an advance I on the closing price last evening; Phila delphia and Eric at 31, an advance of 4; Catawissa preferred at 284@283, an advance of at Camden and Ambov at 1285, an advance of a and Pennsylvania Railroud at 541@541, an ad-

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. stonville sold at 14, a slight advance. 90 was in tor Second and Third: 191 for Thirteenth d Fifteenth; 34 for Spruce and Pine; and 74 West Philagelphia.

Bank shares were tirmly held. Corn Exchange o at 683. 145 was bid for Philadelphie; 315 Mechanics': 32 for Munufacturers' and Me-'; 100 for Tradesmen's; and 624 for Union. Canal shares were rather firmer. Morris and preferred sold at 124, and Lehigh Navigaon at 59. 26 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation mmon: 14 for Susquehanna Canal; and 54 r Wyoming Valley Canal.

In Oil shares there was more doing. Ocean old at 44; Boyal at 4; and Caldwell at 4. Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 1384; 11 A. M., 139: 12 M., 1391: 1 P. M., 1381. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro , No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

FIRST BOARD 100 sh Cata pt....s30 284 100 sh do....s30 284 100 sh dos80 284 \$2000 U S 780s Aug.1051 \$1000 do.. July.1041 \$1000 U S 5-20s 65 Jy108 \$1100 City 6s,n Its \$5,1024 \$900 do mn \$5 an1024 5 sh Morris Ci pt. 124 25 sh do.....124 5 sh do.....124 2500 Belvik Del bus 84 i 0 sh Reading ... \$10 564 .00 sh do.lots \$20, 564 100 an Penn R. 12 sh do ...lots. do... b10 56-16 300 sh Caldwell do...... 56s 16 sh Norristow 00 sh do..... c 56s 16 sh Norristown 61 00 sh Royal Pet. 1 100 sh Ocean c 4 30 sh Ph & E... b5. 31 200 sh Hestonville R 14 10 sh do...s5wn, 31 200 sh do....b30. 14

-Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. South Third street, report the following rates r exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:-U. S. 6s, 1881, oupon, 1121@113; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 1082 @ 198; do., 1864, 1963@1963; do., 1865, 1964@ 1963; do., new, 1865, 1973@198; U. S. 19-49s, coupon, 995@199; U. S. 7°30s, 1st series, 1954 105; do., 2d series, 1041@105; 3d series, 1042 105; Compounds, December, 1864, 12@12).

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, November 24 -The Floar Market has rain been excessively dull, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who are not disposed to surchase beyond immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels at \$8@8.50 per barrel for superfine; \$9@10 for extras; \$11-50@12 50 for Northwestern extra family; \$12.75@14 50 for Ponnsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$15@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. The last sale of Rye Flour was at \$7 25@7 50 per barrel. Nothing doing in

Coru Meal.

There is a marked absence for any demand for Wheat, and prices are nomina. We quote Pennsylvania red at \$2.90@3; Southern do at \$2.10@3.15, and white at \$2.20@3; Southern do at \$2.10@3.15, and white at \$2.20@3; Southern do at \$2.10@3.15, and white at \$2.20@3; Southern do at \$2.10@3.15, and white at \$2.20@3 are weak. Sa so of old yellow, in the cars, at \$1.17@1.16. Oats are not much inquired after; small sales of Southern at \$6.25%, affoat and in the cars. Nething doing in largest or Maft.

Cloverseed is in steady request, and commands \$8.50@10 for old and new, per 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from \$3.25 to \$8.50. Flaxseed is selling at \$3.25. Whisky is lower. Small sales of Pennsylvania arrels were made at \$2 37, and Ohio at \$2 47.

Its Appearance To-day and a Century Ago.

ITS INTERESTING HISTORY

The Uses to Which it has Been Put-A Government-House, a Boarding-House, a Boarding-School, a Tailor-Shop, a Shoe-Shop, a Bake-Shop, a Jeweller's-Shop, a Fruit-Shop, a Saw-Shop, and a Cabinet-Shop.

The Men and Women Who Have Owned it-Samuel Carpenter, William Trent, Isaac Norris, Miss Sally N. Dickinson, Mrs. Logan, Charles Kuecht, and the Chamber of Commerce.

The Men and Women Who Have Lived In It-William Penn, James Logan, Governor Hamilton, the Widow Graydon, and Mrs. Burdeau.

The Men and Women Who Have Lodged In It-Lord Cornbury, the Baron De Kalb, the Chevalier Badourin, Lady Moore, Lady Susan O'Brien, Sir William Draper, Gen. John Reid, John Adams. John Hancock, and George Washington.

THE SOLDIERS WHO HAVE BEEN BURIED FROM IT-GENERAL FORBES AND GENERAL CHARLES LEE.

The Efforts That Have Been Made to Preserve It, and How They Have Come to Naught.

NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING WHICH IS TO TAKE ITS PLACE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Old Penn Mansion in 1866.

At the southeast corner of Second and Gothic streets, there has stood for more than a century and a half a curious structure which in later days has been known as the Old Penn Mansion. This building is not less unique than it is antique. The main portion of it is composed of brick, the walls being of what would, in these days, be termed enormous thickness, and of the most substantial and durable character. The body of the portion built of brick is placed at the distance of about eighteen feet from the line of the street, but at either end there is a wing some eight or ten feet in width which extends to the sidewalk. About a century after its original construction the vacant space be tween these two wings and the main portion was built up, to the height of two stories, with frame, thus adding to the uniqueness of the tout ensemble. The lower story of the frame portion contains two ungainly show windows, and is painted a duli brown color. The second story in its better days, was probably of a yellowish tint, but now it is scarcely possible to describe the hne with exactness. The brick portion, however, has a decided

yedowish stamp, which the wind and storm of a contary or more have not succeeded in effacing altogether. The entire structure is but two stories in height, but the wings have an appearacce of being even less than this, as the windows of the upper floor are brought in the closest proximity to the eaves. The roof is of steep and curious construction. Tradition says that, once upon a time, it was covered with slate, but this has long since given place to the proverbial cedar shingle. The roof of the central or main building projects several feet above that of the wings, and its apex or ridge runs at right angles thereto, thus imparting an additional grotesqueness to the whole affair. On the different slopes of the roof are several apertures, which were once dignified with the title and uses of dormer windows; but at this time some of taem are without the semblance of a sash, and the others are sadly deficient in the way of glass. At the junction of the main roof with that of the northern wing stands a chimney of curious contrivance. In the multitude of its angles and protruding portions it rivals the structure itself. and was doubtless in its day a marvel of chimney architecture.

And finally, as if purposely to add to the oddity of its outward aspect, the bill-posters have seized upon the northern wall and bedaubed it with their monstrous placards, on which we read, in startling capitals, of the Black Orook, Hamlet. Rip Van Winkle, and the Bould Boy of Glengall. Such is the picture presented

by the Old Penn Mansion in November, 1836

The Old Penn Mansion a Century Ago, if we may believe the faithful chronicler of tha lay, was a far different structure without, as i certainly was within. In those days it was known as the Slate-House, from the fact that it was the only building in the city which could then boast of a covering of that commodity. Alexander Graydon, in the "Memoirs of His Own Time," gives the following description of it and its surroundings, as it appeared just one

hundred years ago:-"It stood in Second street, at the corner of Norris' alley, and was a singular old-fashioned structure, laid out in the style of a fortification, with abundance of angles, both salient and reentering. Its two wings projected to the street in the manner of bastions, to which the main building, retreating from sixteen to eighteen teet, served for a curtain. Within it was cut up into a number of apartments, and on that ac-count was exceedingly well adapted to the purpose of a lodging-house, to which use it had been long appropriated. An additional conve-nence was a spacious yard on the back of it, extending half way to Front street, enclosed by a high wail, and ornamented with a double row of venerable, lofty pines, which afforded a very agreeable rus in urbe, or rural scene in the heart of the city."

Samuel Carpenter the Builder of the

This antiquated structure has had a history which is surpassed for interest by that of no other building in Philadelphia of a private character. One of the earliest and most energetic improvers of the city was Samuel Carpenter; and it was for him that the house was originally constructed, but at what precise date is not at present known, although it was certainly some years prior to the beginning of the eighteenth century. Whether or not Carpenter designed it for his own use is likewise a matter of doubt, as he was the owner of several other private residences in the same square and nearer to the Delaware shore.

William Penn Resides in the Mansion William Penn, the illustrious founder of the colony, arrived in Philadelphia, on his second visit, in October, 1699, just seventeen years after the location of the city. That the Second-street mansion was at that time one of the largest and most imposing buildings in the town, is eviden t from the fact that it became the residence of the Proprietary of the colony and his family; and within its walls, one month after their arrival, was born John Penn, "the American," as he was called, from being the only one of the family who first saw the light in the New World. When Penn took up his abode here, it became in effect the Executive Mansion of the colony, all the affairs of the infant State being transacted therein, for the want of more commodious and convenient quarters. This second visit to his colony had been intended by the founder as a permanent one: but the perplexities of his business increased to such an extent, and several members of his family became so much dissatisfied with a residence out of England, that in the summer of 1701 he again took his departure for England, never to return.

James Logan, Penn's Secretary, Resides in the Mansion. During the term of Penn's second residence in the colony, he had the companionship and assistance of James Logan, a young Irishman of great industry and varie! scholastic attainments. He became, by Penu's urgent solicitation, his private secretary, and in that capacity soon obtained entire control of all the affairs of his principal, continuing their faithful management for many years. On his second departure for England, Penn left Logan residing in the house; and on the 3d of September, 1701, while still on shipboard, he wrote to his Secretary:-"Thou may continue in the house I lived in till

the year is up." In a letter written to Penn in the following year, Logan says:-"I am forced to keep this house still, there being no accommodation to be had elsewhere for public business." The building continued to be used by Logan and his as-istants as a Government house until 1704, when they removed to Clark's Hall, then located on the corner of Third and Chesnut streets.

Lord Cornbury is Banqueted there in 1702. While Logan occupied the Mansion as a Government house, it was the scene of a grand festival given by him in honor of a visit from the Royal Governor of the Provinces of New York and the Jerseys. This important personage was none other than Lord Cornbury, a son of Lord Clarendon, and a cousin of Queen Anne. The Governor having gone to Burlington in 1702, for the purpose of proclaiming the accession of the Queen, Logan extended to him an invitation to visit Philadelphia. The fact of his being a near relative of the Queen, and the Governor of two of her most prosperous provinces, induced the inhabitants of the Quaker City to extend to him the utmost hospitality which they could then command. Hence, he was dined at the Government house, in company with his retinue of thirty persons, in a style which, for grandeur was equal, as he said, to anything he had seen

William Trent Purchases the Mansion in 1703. Samuel Carpenter, the original proprietor of the Mansion, remained in possession of it until late in 1703, in which year he transferred his title to William Trent, the founder of Trenton a few years later, for the sum of £850. When we consider the great increase since then in the amount of the circulating medium, and the sor responding decrease in its relative value, this sum appears almost a fabulous one, and shows conclusively that the Slate-House at that time was esteemed a most desirable property.

Isaac Norris Becomes the Owner. William Trent continued to hold the property until the year 1709. James Logan, who was still officiating as the Secretary and deputy of Penn, still thought the place a desirable one while he continued in the exercise of Gubernatorial functions. Writing to his principal, he says:-William Trent, designing for England, is about selling his house (that he bought of Samuel Carpenter), which thou lived in, with the improvement of a beautiful garden." This latter appendage, at that day, extended castward half way to Front street, and southward nearly to Walnut. "I wish," continued Logan, in his letter to Penn, "it could be made thine, as no-